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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Available July 1, 1905.

FOREST SERVICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

FOREST SERVICE

Available for Distribution July 1, 1905.

Application for any of the publications named in the following list, except those marked (*), may be made to The Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*Supply at the disposal of the Forester exhausted; remittance should be made by postal money order (stamps not accepted) to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

BULLETINS.

- 6 Timber Physics, Part I: Preliminary report
- 7 Forest Influences
- 8 Timber Physics, Part II: Progress Report
- *9 Report on the Use of Metal Railroad Ties and on Preservative Processes and Metal Tie-plates for Wooden Ties
- 10 Timber: An Elementary Discussion of the Characteristics and Properties of Wood
- 12 Economic Designing of Timber Trestle Bridges
- 13 Timber Pines of the Southern United States
- *15 Forest Growth and Sheep Grazing in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon (Price 5 cents)
- *16 Forestry Conditions and Interests of Wisconsin (Price 10 cents)
- *17 Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States (Price 15 cents)
- *20 Measuring the Forest Crop (Price 10 cents)
- 21 Systematic Plant Introduction
- *22 The White Pine (Price 40 cents)
- 24 A Primer of Forestry:
 - Part I—The Forest
 - Part II—Practical Forestry
- 26 Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks
- *27 Practical Tree Planting in Operation (Price 5 cents)
- 28 A Short Account of the Big Trees of California
- 29 The Forest Nursery
- 30 A Forest Working Plan for Township 40, Hamilton County, N. Y.
- 31 Notes on the Red Cedar
- 32 A Working Plan for Forest Lands near Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 33 The Western Hemlock
- 34 A History of the Lumber Industry in the State of New York

- 35 Eucalypts Cultivated in the United States
- 36 The Woodsman's Handbook
- 37 The Hardy Catalpa
- 38 The Redwood
- 39 Conservative Lumbering at Sewanee, Tenn.
- 40 A New Method of Turpentine Orchardling
- 41 Seasoning of Timber
- 42 The Woodlot
- 43 A Working Plan for Forest Lands in Hampton and Beaufort Counties, S. C.
- 44 The Diminished Flow of the Rock River in Wisconsin and Illinois, and Its Relation to the Surrounding Forests
- 45 The Planting of White Pine in New England
- 46 The Basket Willow
- 47 The Forests of Texas
- 48 The Forests of Hawaii
- 49 The Timber of the Edwards Plateau of Texas
- 50 Cross-tie Forms and Rail Fastenings, with Special Reference to Treated Timbers
- 51 Report on the Condition of Treated Timbers Laid in Texas in February, 1902
- 52 Forest Planting in Western Kansas
- 53 Chestnut in Southern Maryland
- 54 The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico
- 55 Forest Conditions in Northern New Hampshire
- 56 A Working Plan for Forest Lands in Berkeley County, S. C. (In press)
- *57 Federal and State Forest Laws (Price 15 cents)
- 58 The Red Gum (In press)
- 59 The Maple Sugar Industry (In press)
- 60 Report on an Examination of a Forest Tract in Western North Carolina

CIRCULARS

- 12 Southern Pine: Mechanical and Physical Properties
- 15 Summary of Mechanical Tests on Thirty-two Species of American Woods
- 21 Practical Assistance to Farmers, Lumbermen, and Others in Handling Forest Lands
- 22 Practical Assistance to Tree Planters
- 23 Suggestions to Prospective Forest Students
- 24 A New Method of Turpentine Orchardling
- 25 Forestry and the Lumber Supply
- 26 Forest Fires in the Adirondacks in 1903
- *27 Reclamation of Flood-damaged Lands in the Kansas River Valley by Forest Planting (Price 5 cents)

- *28 Practical Assistance to Users of Forest Products (Price 5 cents)
- 29 Exhibit of Tree Planting on a Model Prairie Farm at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition
- 30 Exhibit of Forest Planting in Woodlots at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition
- 31 Exhibits of Forest Nurseries at Louisiana Purchase Exposition
- 32 Progress Report on the Strength of Structural Timber
- 33 What Forestry Means to Representative Men
- 34 Practical Results of the Cup and Gutter System of Turpentining

EXTRACTS FROM YEARBOOKS.

- 143 Notes on Some Forest Problems (1898)
- 144 Work of the Division of Forestry for the Farmer (1898)
- 186 Progress of Forestry in the United States (1899)
- 187 Practice of Forestry by Private Owners (1899)
- 212 Forest Extension in the Middle West (1900)
- 214 Practical Forestry in the Southern Appalachians (1900)
- 236 The Timber Resources of Nebraska (1901)
- 241 Grazing in the Forest Reserves (1901)
- 249 A Working Plan for Southern Hardwoods and Its Results (1901)
- 270 Practicability of Forest Planting in the United States (1902)
- 274 Influence of Forestry upon the Lumber Industry (1902)
- 288 Tests on the Physical Properties of Timber (1902)
- 315 Recent Progress in Timber Preservation (1903)
- 329 The Relation of Forests to Stream Flow (1903)
- 337 The Attitude of Lumbermen toward Forest Fires (1904)
- 345 Forest Planting and Farm Management (1904)
- 359 The Determination of Timber Values (1904)
- 372 Progress of Forestry in 1904 (1904)

FARMERS' BULLETINS

- 134 Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds
- 173 A Primer of Forestry

Annual Reports of the Forester for 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.



United States Department of Agriculture,
FOREST SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1905.*

FOREST SERVICE.

The New Name of the Bureau of Forestry.

From July 1 the Bureau of Forestry is to be officially known as the Forest Service. The change was made by Congress last winter, when it provided for the Government work in forestry during the coming year, and signalized an important advance in the scope of that work. The actual control and administration of the national forest reserves, formerly under the charge of the Land Office of the Department of the Interior, is now in the hands of the Forest Service, the only branch of the public service possessed of the scientific and technical knowledge necessary for the enlightened care and use of the forests. This means that the reserves are to be made to yield to the people of the country the largest benefits which intelligent management can get out of them. Use, not reservation from use, is the essential purpose for which they exist—but use under such conditions as shall make their benefits permanent.

Control of the reserves was turned over to the Bureau of Forestry last February, and the necessary reorganization is now well advanced. In taking up its new work, however, the Forest Service will not abandon any part of the old field of the Bureau. Its broad purpose will continue to be the furtherance by every possible means of the movement to introduce practical forestry everywhere. It will do its utmost to assist this movement among private owners and in the several States, not only by scientific investigations but by advice and cooperation in the actual work of applying forestry. This is imperatively demanded if the general welfare is not to suffer profoundly in the future from a shortage of timber supply. The Forest Service will continue the studies of forest products, of methods of making timber more durable, of tree planting, and of all subjects which can promote wiser and more profitable use of our second greatest resource—for in the value of their total contribution to our needs there can be no doubt that forest products stand next to those of agriculture.

The field of the Bureau of Forestry has expanded remarkably in the past few years. The first Government recognition of forestry was in 1876, when Congress made an appropriation for a skilled man to prosecute a study of forest conditions, needs, and uses, and make a report to Congress. This office was continued until the Division of Forestry was created, July 1, 1886. Then from a mere office of information the Division stepped suddenly into the field of actual operations, demonstrating by example how forestry could be made to pay, and thus furnishing the one argument needed to convert private owners from scepticism as to the practicableness of a theory to the acceptance of a proved fact. When this was accomplished a new epoch in the history of American forestry opened. Since that time no single step forward has been so important as that which the use of the new name, Forest Service, now marks. This the people of the country, and particularly the people of the West, where the reserves are, will come to realize as they grasp the fact that, scientifically and efficiently administered, the reserves will soon reach their highest efficiency as contributors to the wealth and permanent development of the regions in which they lie.

